

( 11 )

STATS EVITAM

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPÚTÁNÁ.

Received up to 30th November, 1886.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 28th November,

Rebellion of Ghilzais.

says that it would seem that the Ghilzais lately inflicted a defeat on the

Amir's forces. Some of his troops even are reported to have gone over to the Ghilzais and to have given out that his subjects are disaffected, owing to his making friends with the British Government. This is really very disquieting news, and the Government of India should assist Abdul Rahman in nipping the rebellion in the bud. If the present unsatisfactory state of things is allowed to continue for any length of time, the Russians will intrigue with the rebels, and then the situation will become very serious.

Circulation,  
165 copies.

A correspondent of the *Sakhfa-i-Qudat* (Delhi), of the

Money and arms given to the Amir of Kabul.

25th November, says that the British Government, being anxious that the

Amir of Afghanistan should be on its side on the occasion of a struggle with Russia, has made free gifts of money and arms to him with a liberal hand since his accession to the throne. It is believed that ten lakhs of rupees were paid him some time ago, and that he has recently sent a requisition for another ten lakhs. At present Abdul Rahman Khan professes great friendship, but it remains to be seen how far

Circulation,  
325 copies.

he will adhere to his promises when the pinch comes. In the meantime his frequent requisitions for money threaten to become another large drain on the Indian revenues. The Government has added to the burdens of the people by the introduction of the income tax, but their condition is most unsatisfactory, and it is necessary that steps should be taken to improve it.

Circulation,  
510 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 23rd November, publishes an article, both in English and Urdu, in which the *Gazette* criticises the proposal of the "Star in the East" regarding the establishment of representative institutions of parliaments in this country, and endeavours to show that the scheme is impracticable and would be productive of great harm in the present state of the country.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Subdhi Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 24th November, says that Lord Ripon had made himself an idol of the people by his benevolent measures, and that great demonstrations were made in his honour at the time of his departure from this country. As Lord Dufferin is also a Liberal, the news of his appointment to the Viceroyalty was received by natives with joy and excited great hopes in their minds. These hopes were strengthened by his Lordship's first speech at Bombay, but unfortunately they were soon found to be quite visionary. Since his arrival in this country his Lordship has not bestowed a single benefit on the children of the soil. On the contrary, he has imposed new taxes on them in order to meet the deficit caused by his unnecessary measures, such as the Delhi Camp of Exercise, the Rawalpindi conference, the Burma war, &c. Again he has turned a deaf ear to the agitation for native volunteering, forced a Resident on the Kashmir Government, and appointed a European prime minister in Bhopal. In spite of such objectionable proceedings, on his part natives still place full confidence in him and welcomed

him wherever he went during his tours this year and last year. On the occasion of his late visit to Ahmadabad, he did not receive the address which the inhabitants of that city desired to present to him, probably because they had not made suitable preparations for his reception. His refusal to receive the address may also have been due to other causes, but it would have been better if his Lordship had received the address.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Arsh* (Etawah), of the 24th November, is surprised that on the occasion of his late visit to Ahmadabad the Viceroy received the address of the Municipal Committee, but refused to receive the address which the people desired to present and in which some measures of Government had been criticised. Such a policy does not become a statesman like Lord Dufferin. His refusal to receive the address in question may be construed by ignorant natives as meaning that he likes flattery.

Circulation,  
90 copies.

The *Barat Bender* (Aligarh), of the 19th November, received on the 25th idem, says that, judging from the small results of the Army Commission, the Education Commission, the Famine Commission, the Rain Commission, and other commissions appointed during some years past, many natives do not attach much importance to the new Civil Service Commission. But they are mistaken. The future progress of this country will greatly depend on the conclusions arrived at by that body. If the Civil Service question is not settled in a satisfactory way, much harm will be done to natives. Sir Charles Aitchison, who has been appointed President of the Commission, has the entire confidence of the people, and is sure to advocate their rights strongly. Most of the European members are able men. As regards the native members, many of them are known to fame, but the others have not been much heard of till now. These provinces will be represented by three members on the commission, viz. the Hon'ble Mr. Qudus, the Bahadur of Bikaner, and Bahadur Ahmad Khan. Mr. Qudus

is a very clever and just officer. It is a matter of satisfaction that a Hindu has been allowed a seat on the Commission, but the selection of an inexperienced man like the Raja creates doubts in the minds of the people. The other member is Saiyid Ahmad Khan. He will no doubt watch the interests of the Muhammadan community with great ability, but the Hindus cannot expect much from him. Hence it will be perceived that the Hindus of these provinces will be in a way quite unrepresented on the Commission.

Circulation,  
165 copies.

*The Hindustan* (Kalkankar), of the 27th November, advertising to the great loss suffered by the Government of India through the fall in exchange, says that the payment of pensions to retired Anglo-Indians in England in sterling money is unjustifiable, and urges that, in order to avoid the loss, the Government should receive revenue in wheat from landlords and send wheat to England, where it would find a ready sale, to meet the home charges.

Circulation,  
225 copies.

The same paper in its issues of the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th November, in continuation of its previous article on the introduction of Roman-Urdu, says that the Persian character is faulty in several ways. There are several letters in the Persian alphabet to represent the same sounds, and the omission of the diacritical marks or points renders Urdu writing so ambiguous that a word can be mistaken for a number of other words. There are no italics, inverted commas, brackets, and marks of punctuation in Urdu, and it is very difficult to print Urdu books in type. But the adoption of Roman character in writing Urdu would remove all these difficulties. The introduction of the character in question also recommends itself on the ground that it would tend to encourage the spread of English education.

Circulation,  
307 copies.

A correspondent of the *Siraj-ul-Akhbar* (Jhalandhar), of the 22nd November, says that the introduction of Roman-Urdu was fully discussed before, but that the balance of public opinion was

found to be in favour of the retention of the Persian character. The revival of the controversy is not likely to be followed by any better result. There is no need for the change of character; while, on the other hand, the proposal would lead to an increase of expenditure, inasmuch as Government would have to give higher rates of pay to English-knowing men and thousands of Urdu-knowing men would be reduced to a state of starvation from want of employment.

The *As-Sabah* (Lahore), of the 24th November, is glad to say that the wife of the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala has withdrawn the criminal prosecution instituted by the wife of the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala against Babu Sant Singh, treasury clerk, under section 501 of the Indian Penal Code.

Circulation,  
200 copies.  
185 copies

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd November, is surprised that although persons guilty of cutting the noses of others are convicted under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, which provides imprisonment up to seven years, they are generally sentenced only to three months' imprisonment. In a recent case of this kind one Munira and two other persons were found to have cut the nose of a woman, named Jhawa, in a most cruel manner; but the convicting Magistrate, who delivered judgment two months after the trial, sentenced Munira, who had previously undergone imprisonment for six months for another offence, only to three months' imprisonment and the other two offenders only to one month's imprisonment each. Looking at the gravity of the offence in question, which causes a permanent deformity, the punishment inflicted is quite inadequate and is calculated to encourage the commission of the offence.

Circulation,  
325 copies.

The *Qadri* (Lahore), of the 27th November, complains that the boys in the fourth class of Government school at Jalandhar are made to wear uniforms.

Circulation,  
125 copies.

being frequently fined by the head-master and the second master, have been obliged to leave that institution and to enter the Mission School, and asks the Municipal Committee to see to this.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 24th November, is glad to say that the Municipal Committee of Ajmere has forbidden prostitutes and dancing-girls to live

inside the city, and hopes that the Municipal Boards of Etāwah and other places will follow the good example set to them by the Ajmere Committee. No respectable person likes to have a prostitute for his next-door neighbour. It is surprising that Municipal Committees have made proper arrangements for the removal of night soil, which is injurious to health, but that they do not care to rid the cities of prostitutes, who are injurious to the health, wealth, and morality of the people.

Circulation,  
165 copies.

The *Hāmī-i-Hind* (Kara, Allahabad), of the 28th November, regrets to say that the increased scales of tuition fees, recently introduced by the Director of Public Instruction, will greatly check the progress of both secondary and elementary education. It is well known that the majority of boys in schools belong to the poorer classes, who paid even the old rates of tuition fees with difficulty. At Pilibhit many persons were obliged to withdraw their sons from the school owing to the increase in the school fees, but it is a matter of satisfaction that the Municipal Board has lately resolved to maintain the old rate of one anna a month for each boy. The *Hāmī* hopes that other Municipal Committees will follow the good example set to them by the Committee at Pilibhit.

#### LEGISLATION.

Circulation,  
2,300 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 24th November, says that such an unjust Act as the Oudh Wasiqas Act has never been passed in any country. Even the Normans, who greatly oppressed the

Anglo-Saxons, never refused to pay their debts. Lord Dufferin himself has declared that at the time of his departure from Constantinople the Sultan of Turkey requested him to show indulgence to the Indian Musalmans, and that he promised compliance with His Majesty's recommendation. But, instead of showing any indulgence to Musalmans, his Lordship has deprived the wasiqa-holders of a right which they hitherto enjoyed. His Lordship's proceeding will make the Bahu Begam and the Mautmidu-l-Daula turn in their graves. The sinews of war supplied by them to the East India Company enabled the Company to establish British rule in Bengal, to encounter Tippu, and annex the Panjáb and even Oudh itself. The well-to-do natives who have invested their capital in Government promissory notes should take a lesson from the conduct of Government in the matter of the payment of wasiqa. There is still some money left in the country; when it has also found its way into the Government Treasury, the Pensions Act will be extended to the interest paid on promissory notes.

#### NATIVE STATES.

The *Páto Khán* (Lahore), of the 24th November, publishes a picture in which an official in Patiala is represented as killing a person with a sword called Tyranny, while another person, who is intended to represent the Council of Regency, stands close by with his eyes covered.

**LOCAL.**  
The *Prayóg Samdohár* (Allahabad), of the 27th November, is surprised that at Allahabad shops for the sale of country liquor at Allahabad have lately been allowed to be established in almost every street and lane of the city, to the great annoyance of the people.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

Circulation,  
550 copies.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Alamtāb</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Ayā Singh	Nov. 22nd	Nov. 25th.	184 copies.
2	<i>Aftab-i-Azamgarh</i>	Azamgarh	"	"	Ilham Ali	" 1st, 8th, & 15th.	" 27th	"
3	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur	"	"	Barkat Ali	" 27th	" 28th	350
4	<i>Aftab-i-Panjāb</i>	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Divān Butā Singh	" 22nd, 24th, & 26th.	" 25th, 27th, & 29th.	500
5	<i>Agrā Akhbar</i>	Agrā	"	Weekly	Shuja-ul-Hasan	" 31st	" 26th	160
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Hussain Khan.	" 23rd	" 27th	70
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore	"	Bi-weekly	Mulund Ram	" 24th & 27th.	" 26th & 29th.	2,800
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Chander</i>	Chander	"	Weekly	Rajab Ali Khan	" 23rd	" 27th	254
9	<i>Almalu-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	"	"	Fakhr-ul-din	" 19th & 26th.	" 30th	184
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 23rd & 27th.	" 26th & 30th.	510 copies (including 273 copies taken by Government).
11	<i>Almard Akhbar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sads Nand	" 22nd	" 24th	103 copies.
12	<i>Amjad-ul-Akhbar</i>	Bulān	Urdu	"	Ali Amjad Hussain	" 31st	" 26th	200
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Chandan Lal	" 20th	" 26th	150
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjāb</i>	Lahore	"	"	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjāb.	"	" 25th	150
15	<i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	"	Tri-monthly.	Mirza Khan	" 21st	"	102
16	<i>Asad</i>	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	" 23rd	"	240

No.	Book	Author	Language	Frequency	Editor	Printed by	Date	Price	Copies
17	Bharat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng	"	Totál Rám	19th	"	25th	90
18	Dakshin-i-Qa'ari	Bareilly	Urdu	"	Thakur Prasad	27th	"	29th	200
19	Dakshin-i-Sikandar	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain	22nd	"	24th	430
20	Dakshin-i-Hind	Multan	"	"	Raj Nath	24th	"	27th	120
21	Dakshin-i-Punjab	Lahore	"	"	Faslu-l-din	"	"	"	315
22	Dakshin-i-Hind	"	"	"	Maharaj Kishun	20th & 27th	"	24th & 30th	425
23	Dakshin-i-Hind	"	"	"	Raja Rampal Singh	23rd to 28th	"	24th to 29th	165
24	Dakshin-i-Hind	"	"	"	Mahabir Prasad	20th, 24th, & 27th	"	24th, 27th, & 30th	125
25	Dakshin-i-Hind	"	"	"	Muhammad Khalil	25th	"	28th	125
26	Dakshin-i-Hind	"	"	"	Gausi Lal	24th	"	"	90
27	Dakshin-i-Hind	"	"	"	Jamshed Ali	21st	"	26th	125
28	Dakshin-i-Hind	"	"	"	Muhammad Yaqub	22nd	"	25th	250
29	Dakshin-i-Hind	"	"	"	Lakshmi Shankar	26th	"	28th	575 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government)
30	Dakshin-i-Hind	"	"	"	Mir Hasan	24th	"	27th	200 copies
31	Dakshin-i-Hind	"	"	"	Raja Rám	25th	"	28th	350
32	Dakshin-i-Hind	"	"	"	Sahig Rám	7th, 14th & 21st	"	27th	"
33	Dakshin-i-Hind	"	"	"	Birj Lal	21st & 25th	"	30th	300
34	Dakshin-i-Hind	"	"	"	Harukh Rai	21st, 25th, & 27th	"	28th, 28th, & 30th	450
35	Dakshin-i-Hind	"	"	"	Dida Baksh	20th & 27th	"	26th & 30th	100
36	Dakshin-i-Hind	"	"	"	Abdu-l-Latif	26th	"	29th	150
37	Dakshin-i-Hind	"	"	"	Bulqat Das	24th	"	26th	400
38	Dakshin-i-Hind	"	"	"	Gobardhan Das	22nd	"	25th	140
39	Dakshin-i-Hind	"	"	"	Ghulam Muhammad	23rd	"	"	200
40	Dakshin-i-Hind	"	"	"	Durga Prasad	27th	"	30th	59

*List of newspapers examined—(continued).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
41	Mauj-i-Narbadla	...	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Karim	Nov. 20th	1886.	276 copies.
42	Masharu-l-Zirfat	...	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Mugarrab Hussin Khan.	Per November	...	320 copies (in- cluding 50 copies taken by Govern- ment.)
43	Mir-i-Nimroo	...	Urdu	Weekly	Muhib-u-l-lah	Nov. 21st	...	250 copies.
44	Mitra Villa	...	Hindi	"	Mukund Ram	" 22nd	24th	350 "
45	Mulla Nemaor	...	Urdu	"	Jawad Ali Shah	" 26th	" 28th	150 "
46	Mulki Shuhda	...	"	"	Faslu-l-din	" 22nd	" 27th	650 "
47	Murdaka-i-Kashmir	...	"	Monthly	Shyam Narayan	For Aug., Sep., & Oct.	"	500 "
48	Naiyar-i-Aam	...	"	Weekly	Amjad Ali	Nov. 22nd	24th	175 "
49	Najmu-l-Akbar	...	"	Bi-weekly	Bahru-l-lah Khan	" 24th & 26th	27th & 30th	175 "
50	Najmu-l-Hind	...	"	Weekly	Avtar Krishna	" 23rd	27th	180 "
51	Nasim-i-Ayud	...	"	"	Jamnâ Dâs	"	25th	325 "
52	Nasim-i-Hind	...	"	"	Shiva Narayan	"	27th	53 "
53	Nasim-i-Jamnapur	...	"	"	Muhammad Ishâq	"	"	50 "
54	Nasim-i-Sahar	...	"	"	Imtiaz Ahmad	18th	23th	175 "
55	Nasim-i-Malik	...	"	"	Fahimul-din	24th	25th	100 "
56	Nor Akhbar	...	"	"	Rev. C. B. Newton	25th	27th	735 "
57	Nura-l-Awar	...	"	"	Abdu-l-Hamid	27th	30th	344 "
58	Nur-i-Akbar	...	"	"	Nusrat Ali	1st, 8th, & 24th.	30th	200 "



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
85	Tehsil	...	...	...	...	1886.	1886.	...
86	Tommandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Tattya-i-Hind	...	Urdu	Weekly	Rahmat Ali Khan	Nov. 27th	Nov. 29th	60 copies.
88	Vasiru-i-Mulk	...	"	"	Puran Ohand	" 24th	" "	125 "
89	Victoria Paper	...	"	"	Ashraf Ali	" "	" 30th	300 "
90	Vrit Dhar	...	"	"	Ghulam Ahmad	" 23rd	" 26th	" "
91	Wagya-i-Islam	...	Marathi	Daily	Gyan Ohand	" 21st to 28th	" 25th to 30th	300 "
92	Zarfu-i-Hind	...	Urdu	Weekly	Hari Bhambur	" 25th	" 28th	120 "
		...	"	"	Siraju-din Ahmad	" 22nd	" 26th	256 "
		...	"	"	Sabit Ali	" 24th	" 27th	200 "

ALLAHABAD;

The 6th December, 1886.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 7th December, 1886.

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